

HIV among HISPANICS

United States	Florida
CDC estimates a total of 663,084 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2008 Hispanics accounted for:	Florida reported a total of 95,335 persons living with a diagnosis of HIV infection through 2010 Hispanics accounted for:
17% of total 18% of adult men & 16% of adult women 20% of the pediatric cases 16% of MSM 23% of IDU 16% of heterosexuals	20% of total 22% of adult men & 13% of adult women 12% of the pediatric cases 25% of MSM 18% of IDU 14% of heterosexuals
15% of AIDS case deaths in 2008	15% of AIDS case deaths in 2010
According to the 2000 US Census Bureau, only 11% of the US population is Hispanic	According to Florida's 2010 Pop estimates, 22% of Florida's population is Hispanic

The estimated case rate among Hispanics diagnosed with HIV infection in the U.S. in 2011 was 19.5 per 100,000 population. The HIV infection case rate among Hispanics in Florida for 2011 was 31.7 per 100,000.

The estimated AIDS case rate among Hispanics in the U.S. in 2011 was 12.2 per 100,000 population. The AIDS case rate among black in Florida for 2011 was 15.1 per 100,000.

Prevalence of Selected Risk Factors for HIV disease among Hispanic Populations in the U.S. and Florida

	Males		Females	
	US through 2010	FL through 2011	US through 2010	FL through 2011
MSM	66%	73%	-----	-----
IDU	17%	8%	25	13%
MSM/IDU	6%	4%	-----	-----
Heterosexual	10%	14%	71	84%
Other/NIR	1%	1%	3%	3%

According to both national and Florida data, the survival time from AIDS diagnosis to death significantly different for Hispanics than other racial/ethnic groups. Of the AIDS cases that died in Florida from 2007-2011, Hispanics had a median survival of 58 months, compared to blacks at 57 months and whites at 80 months.

Key steps to reducing HIV and AIDS in Hispanic populations:

- Raise awareness about HIV disease and related risks among Hispanics;
- Encourage individuals to be tested for HIV;
- If you are living with HIV/AIDS, get it into treatment and care;
- Increase youth involvement in HIV community planning, decision making and HIV prevention programming;
- Reduce barriers to HIV testing, prevention and care by reducing HIV/AIDS stigma; and
- Disseminate information on the health benefits of condoms and other risk reduction measures.

Data sources:

- Florida data: FL Department of Health, Bureau of Communicable Disease, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis Section
- For more Florida data, go to <http://floridaaids.org/>, then trends and statistics, then slide shows to find the slide set on Hispanics
- U.S. data: HIV Surveillance Report, 2011 (most recent available) Vol. 23 (HIV data for all 50 states) <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/topics/surveillance/resources/reports/index.htm>
- For national facts, go to: <http://www.cdc.gov/hiv/resources/factsheets/index.htm> or <http://www.kff.org/hivaids/>

The proportion of all newly reported adult HIV infection cases among Hispanics increase from 19% in 2003 to 23% in 2012.

In Florida, for newly reported adult HIV infection cases in 2012, the case rate among Hispanic men was 2.4 times higher than in white men and the case rate among Hispanic women was 2.3 times higher than in white women.

Among adults, one in every 111 Hispanic men and one in every 462 Hispanic women were living with HIV/AIDS in 2011; compared to one in every 195 white men and one in every 1,085 white women.

Of those 19,372 Hispanics living with a diagnosis of HIV through 2011, 30% were U.S.-born, 15% were Cuban-born, 10% were Puerto Rican-born, 5% were Mexican-born, 27% were born elsewhere and the country of birth was unknown for 13%.

In 2011, HIV was the 6th leading cause of death in Florida for Hispanic men ages 25-44, and the 8th leading cause of death for Hispanic women ages 25-44.